

HONORS OF THE DAY

They Are Paid to the Great Republican Leaders

BY MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS

Alger Greeted with Cheers—Governor McKinley Addresses the Club—Great Enthusiasm Prevails.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The tickets for the Michigan banquet and gallery seats are all sold. The early evening trains added to the hundreds of state legislators and other officeholders who arrived earlier. The Alger republican club escorted the guests to the rink, and the banquet began at 6:30 with over 1,500 in the hall. The cheering began when Gen. Alger and the guests arrived in the rink, and the people got a view of McKinley. The assembly was called to order by Thomas Berry, president of the club. Grace was asked by Bishop Davis, after which the banquet began. At its conclusion Mr. Berry called to order again and introduced General Alger as president of the evening. The reception of the announcement showed how Michigan stands on the presidential matter.

General Alger said: "It matters not who may be nominated for president, Michigan republicans will rally loyally to the ticket and redeem it from the democrats. The state will be restored to the republican ranks and kept there." Congressman Burrows said: "The democrats would not again carry Michigan until the memory of the last democratic legislature shall have faded from memory. Michigan republicans have the fullest confidence in Mr. McKinley and are warmly in favor of reciprocity. (John G. Clarkson, who was down to speak on "Partisanship," did not appear, being sick.)"

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY SPEAKS.

Mr. McKinley said: "There is no democrat or republican who would blot a page of history of the republican party if he could. When the people in 1888 wanted the tariff revised they called upon the republican party, in power, to do it, and it was done to stay. The democrats will not be able to change a page of the tariff bill in ten years, and in that time the republicans will be prepared to make a revision. It would not be changed in twenty years by the plan marked out by the preceding congress. The democrats want wool on the free list because it will injure republican Michigan, but they want to give protection to the democratic planters of Louisiana. This plan can not prevail. There is not a man, woman or child in Michigan who has felt the burden of protective tariff and not one who has not experienced the blessings of it. Tariff reformers say they want free trade so they can compete with markets of the world. 'The people of this country,' said the speaker with great emphasis, 'do not propose to compete with the world until they can do so on equal conditions. When European countries bring their social condition and the position of their laboring classes up to ours, we meet them in the markets of the world and it will be the survival of the fittest. Let it go forth from here tonight, to be rung in the campaign now opening, that we will not bring the condition of our laboring classes down to the level of the European laborer.'"

F. T. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, spoke on "The Present of the Republican Party."

WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC.

The Hill Convention at Albany—Plan of His Opponents.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—At 4:15 Chairman Beebe called the convention to order. Daniel Griffin presented the report of the committee on credentials, which was adopted. John E. Dayton made a report for the committee on permanent organization, naming Gen. Daniel E. Sickles as permanent chairman and the vice presidents. Every point in General Sickles' speech was applauded vigorously. The mention of Hill's name at the conclusion was the signal for round after round of applause. Sulzer, from the committee on resolutions, presented the report of that committee. At the reading of the resolution instructing the delegation to present the name of Hill there was prolonged applause. At the close of the reading the resolutions were unanimously adopted. John B. Fellows moved that Senator Hill be invited to address the convention, and a committee of three was appointed to escort him to the hall. The committee on delegates and electors presented a list of delegates to the national convention and electors. A resolution was passed authorizing the state committee to fill any vacancies in this list, or any nomination for state officers. At four minutes to 5 o'clock Hill appeared at the head of the aisle, escorted by Fellows and the committee. His appearance was greeted with prolonged applause, most of the audience standing and waving hats and handkerchiefs. General Sickles said, "I have the honor to present to you 'Young Hickory,' the next president of the United States." Senator Hill read from manuscript a carefully prepared speech. A motion to adjourn was then made, and with a yell the convention adjourned at 5:27 this day.

It is said tonight that the plan of the campaign of the provisional state committee so far as determined, is to get 100,000 signatures of democratic voters throughout the state to pledge themselves against Hill and then lay this monster pledge before the Chicago convention.

DELUDED NEGROES.

Expecting to Be Sent to Liberia Free.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A party of colored men numbering about one hundred arrived here today with their families from the Indian Territory on their way to Liberia, Africa. They were a curious looking lot of people and they were dressed in all sorts of fashions. The police took them to Stephen Merritt's mission to give them shelter from the driving rain and something to eat.

One of the number, George Washington, a venerable darkey, told the story of their wanderings. He said they came from Red Land, I. T., in the Cherokee Nation, sixteen miles from Fort Smith, Ark. Most of them owned

property and raised cotton, but last summer the crop was a failure and they became dissatisfied.

The trip to Liberia had been discussed last June. The Rev. Mr. Hill, their pastor, favored the project, and consented to go with them as their leader. The Rev. Hill told them that it would cost \$1,500 to get to this city, and that the steamship company would give them free passage to Africa.

His proposition was accepted. Many of them sold their homes for almost nothing to raise the amount. The money was given to the Rev. Mr. Hill. The pastor started out to find accommodations for his people when they arrived, and got lost for a time. He left his family in the ferry house, but could not tell where it was. He went to police headquarters and asked if the police would not try and find them.

Mr. Hill tells a sad story of the people's experience. He said that some time ago he received a circular from a man named Coppinger of Washington, manager of the American Colonization society. The circular stated that negroes could go to Africa free of charge after taking the oath of allegiance to the African government, administered here at the custom house. This they found was untrue. The pastor and his people are left here without means and all of them bereft of home and farms.

RAN AGAINST A ROCK.

One Hundred Passengers Miraculously Escape Death.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—The Wheeling express, on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio, with one hundred passengers on board, had a narrow escape from an awful accident near White Hall, twelve miles south of this city last.

Near White Hall, and just around a steep curve, is a temporary trestle, 300 feet long and forty feet high. The train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour and when it rounded the curve the engine struck a huge rock which, loosened by frost, had rolled from the high embankment above to the railroad.

An awful crash followed. The engine broke from the tender and left the track. The tender partly broke from the train and the separated parts rushed in a mad race for the trestle.

When the engine reached the trestle proper it plunged down the embankment. The train, grinding out flashes of fire from the rails, swept by it safely, being stopped by the air brakes at the other end of the trestle.

As the engine toppled over Engineer Mahan was thrown out. He was found some forty feet away from the engine in the deep ravine. He was unconscious and is fatally injured.

When the engine stopped before its plunge into the ravine it threw Fireman Lindsey high into the air through the cab roof. He alighted on the embankment. His shoulder was dislocated and he was otherwise injured.

The tender left the track when the train stopped on the trestle and plunged into the chasm below without taking any of the cars with it.

The passengers were badly frightened, but beyond a shaking up were uninjured. They were brought to the city at 1 o'clock this morning. The accident is pronounced by railway men and travelers to be one of the most miraculous known.

ENDED LIFE AS TRAMPS.

Husband and Wife Killed in a Baggage Car.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—The Big Four passenger train due here from Cincinnati at 10:30 o'clock last night was wrecked just east of the city by running into an open switch at the Belt crossing. A section of a freight train was standing upon the switch some distance ahead, and, seeing a collision was inevitable, the engineer and fireman jumped from the engine and escaped with a few slight bruises. A moment later the engine collided with the freight cars, bunching them up and throwing the mail and baggage coaches and the engine and tender of the passenger train off the track. A man and woman were known to have been riding upon the front of the baggage car with their feet resting upon the tender, and were supposed to be under the wreckage. The passengers were at once transferred, and a wrecking train was sent to the scene, but it was 5 o'clock this morning before the bodies were recovered. The man and woman were husband and wife, and appear to have been well known along the road as a pair of tramps, and seem to have been allowed to ride without hindrance. From letters found upon the man his name is supposed to be Thomas Hobbey, and the woman's maiden name was Elmore George. Her parents live in Grand Rapids, and she and Hobbey were married at Chicago in September last.

SECRETARY FOSTER.

No Conference to Be Held on the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Foster was asked tonight if he thought there was any truth in the report that a meeting was to be held at his residence Monday morning between himself, Senator Teller, Senator Aldrich and other prominent public men, representing both sides of the silver question, for the purpose of effecting a compromise by which the administration will lend its efforts to the calling of an international monetary conference if republican senators who favor free coinage will agree to prevent the passage of a free coinage bill this session of congress.

The secretary replied that there was nothing in the report and told the reporter he could deny it on his (the secretary's) authority. Senators Teller and Aldrich are both out of the city and neither of them is expected to return tomorrow. This the secretary referred to as evidence that there can be no meeting between himself and the senators named tomorrow, as he himself expects to leave the city in the afternoon for New York en route to Europe.

SHOT BY A MANIAC.

Mrs. Pfingling Murdered in Her Kitchen in Nebraska.

WEST POINT, Neb., Feb. 21.—Henry Pfingling, a wealthy farmer of Cumming county, tonight shot and instantly killed his wife. Pfingling was adjudged insane last September, but escaped from jail in December, remaining at large ever since. Tonight he came home unannounced and finding his wife in the kitchen deliberately fired a bullet into her brain.

DOWN AT ANNARBOR

The City Pays Honor to Grover Cleveland.

MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

He Addresses the Students of the Law Department on the Sentiment in Our National Life.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 22.—Today will long be remembered as one of the eventful days in the history of Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan. Ever since it was announced that the law students had secured Grover Cleveland to deliver the annual address in commemoration of Washington's birthday, preparations for giving him a genuine student welcome have been planned.

This morning the reception committee from the law department went to Detroit to escort their guest to Ann Arbor. The following gentlemen composed the committee: P. C. McGrover, H. D. Jewell and A. C. Gormley, from the post graduate class; A. C. Mackenzie, F. T. Hord and J. A. Harmon, from the senior class, and J. W. McCoughey, H. A. Reese and S. E. McMahon, from the junior class.

A special train left Detroit about 10 o'clock, and arrived at Ann Arbor shortly after 11. The party were met at the station by the faculty and the city officials. Mayor Doty in a brief speech presented the honored guest with a beautiful silver box containing an engrossed copy of the resolutions of the city council welcoming him to the city.

THE INVITED GUESTS.

The party were then escorted to carriages. In the first carriage were ex-President Cleveland, the Hon. Don M. Dickinson, President James B. Angell and Prof. J. C. Knowlton, dean of the law department. In the several carriages following were the following gentlemen, each carriage also containing one member of the student committee: Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, Hon. W. I. Russell of Buffalo, Mr. Cleveland's law partner, Judge Champagnon, Gov. Winans, ex-Gov. Begole, Mr. Glider, editor of Century, Lieut. Gov. Robert C. Justice, Moore, Mr. W. E. Quimby of the Free Press, Hon. Peter White of Marquette, Gen. J. G. Parkhurst of Coldwater, Hon. J. C. Woodcock of Bay City, Hon. W. A. Moore of Detroit, Hon. Alfred Russell, Hon. John Power, Judge Bodwin of Pontiac, Hon. W. L. Webber of Saginaw, Mayor E. F. Uhl of Grand Rapids, Secretary of State Blacker, Hon. Ashley Pond, Hon. C. A. Kent, Hon. John D. Norton, Hon. Levi L. Barber, Hon. S. L. Smith, Regents C. K. Whitman and P. N. Cook, and the members of the law faculty. They were followed by the city officials in carriages. The procession was led by the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti military companies in uniform. Next came the law students, followed by their distinguished guests in carriages. Then came the city officials, students from the literary and other departments and citizens. A tour of the city was made and ended at President Angell's house where the procession disbanded.

Long before three o'clock the large University hall was filled to overflowing. It being a law student affair, it was not until after which the students from other departments were admitted. About two hundred of the faculty were present, and every available space in the hall was filled by students, faculty and citizens.

JUST A FEW YELLS.

The intervening time was used very profitably by students for the purpose of testing their lungs and displaying their various class yells. Some special "yells" manufactured especially for the occasion were "U-T-U-H-Cleveland" and "How-Do-You-Do-Mister-Cleveland?" Never was such a scene witnessed in University halls as when Mr. Cleveland and other distinguished guests came upon the large stage. It is safe to say that no American citizen ever before met with a more cordial welcome. When the vociferous applause had subsided President Angell introduced the distinguished speaker and congratulated the law department for their custom of bringing to the University such well-known speakers to celebrate Washington's Birthday. Mr. Cleveland was given another ovation when he arose. He expressed great satisfaction for the honor paid him and expressed a great satisfaction that he was a member of the same profession as the students who were living, but he recalled a sad story connected with his career, all the events and incidents which led up to the establishment of free institutions in this land of ours, and culminated in the erection of our wondrous nation.

The University of Michigan, therefore, most appropriately honors herself and does a fitting public service, by especially providing for such an observance of the day, as is calculated to turn to the contemplation of patriotic duty the thoughts of the young men whom she is soon to send out to take places in the ranks of American citizenship.

Washington had more to do with the formation of the constitution than our enthusiasm for other phases of the great work he did for his country usually makes prominent. He fought the battles which cleared the way for it. He best knew the need of consolidating under one government the colonies he had made free, and he best knew that without this consolidation a warring war, the long and severe privations and sufferings his countrymen had undergone, and his own devoted labor in the cause of freedom were practically in vain.

The beginning of something like a public sentiment looking to the formation of our nation is traceable to his efforts. The circular letter he sent to the gov-

ernors of the states, as early as the close of the war of the revolution, contained the germ of the constitution, and all this was recognized by his unanimous choice to preside over the convention that framed it. His spirit was in and through it all.

THE SENTIMENT OF OUR FATHER.

I have thus far spoken of a people's sentiment as something which may exist and be effective, under any form of government, and in any national condition. But the thought naturally follows, that if this sentiment may be so potent in countries ruled by a power originating outside of popular will, how vital must its existence and regulation be among our countrymen, who rule themselves and make and administer their own laws. In lands less free than ours, the control of the governed may be more easily maintained if those who are set over them see fit to make concessions to their sentiment; yet, with or without such concession, the strong hand of force may still support the power to govern. But sentiment is the life blood of our nation.

Any sentiment conceived and the thunders that echoed "All men are created equal," and it was brought forth while free men shouted "We, the people of the United States." The sentiment of our fathers, made up of their patriotic intentions, their sincere beliefs, their homely impulses and their noble aspirations, entered into the government they established; and unless it is constantly supported and guarded by a sentiment as pure as theirs, our scheme of popular rule will fail. Another and a different plan may take its place; but this which we hold in sacred trust, as it originated in patriotism, is only fitted for patriotic and honest uses and purposes, and can only be administered in its integrity and intended beneficence by honest and patriotic men. It can no more be saved nor faithfully conducted by a selfish, dishonest and corrupt people than a stream can rise above its source or be better and purer than its fountain head.

SURPRISED A BURGLAR

While in the Act of Cracking a Safe in Metzger's Store.

An attempt was made last night to burglarize C. B. Metzger's wholesale commission store, No. 3 North Ionia street, and was only frustrated by an accident. A man working for Mr. Metzger was passing the store with his wife about 10 o'clock when he noticed a cat which belonged to the store on the outside. He stopped and opened the front door to let the feline in. As he did so a man arose from in front of the safe and ran toward the back of the store. His discoverer, instead of pursuing him, ran to inform Mr. Metzger. Later the police were notified and an investigation disclosed that the burglar had smashed the box cover of a typewriter, evidently thinking it a cash register. He also pried open the money drawer and secured between \$2 and \$3 in stamps and small change. By the side of the safe was found a large club and a heavy iron bar. In the alley outside a sledgehammer was found. The burglar made his escape by way of the elevator, which he lowered part way down, jumped onto a barrel, then to the cellar floor, and went out through a door in the basement.

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TALK OF THE RACES

Opinions of a Michigander Who Went to Texas.

HE BELIEVES IN SEPARATION

Both Races Are Better by Themselves—The Texas School System Operates With This System in View.

S. S. Perry, of Fort Worth, Tex., is a guest at Sweet's. "I tell you Texas is the greatest state in the union," he said, demurely last night, as he looked down at the floor and blushed. "It's not only the greatest state, but it's the richest, and one of the best places that the Almighty ever made. If a man wishes to live—not exist, you understand, but live—Texas is the place for him. He can find all kinds of soil and all variations of climate. He can find all classes of people, from the refined and egotistical graduate of a German university to the humble, lowly-born cowboy, whose only source of pride and gratification lies in the fact that he has planted eighteen fellow steer punchers. Some people imagine that Texas is a wild, untamed locality, where a man's highest ambition is to go out and shoot his next door neighbor before breakfast. They don't seem to realize that we have churches and schools and colleges; that we attend Sunday school, and wear spike tail coats and patent leathers to receptions held in honor to certain people who belong to our set. Texas is the richest state in the union because the state owns all the land. The government doesn't own a foot, unless it has bought it. Our common school fund is the largest of any state in the union. Every other section of state land is set aside for school purposes. The state already has millions of dollars, the interest of which goes to the public schools. The principal cannot be touched.

A SCHOOL FOR EACH RACE.

When we build a school, we always build two. That may seem paradoxical, but we establish one for the whites and one for the darkies. We treat them all alike, but educate them separately. Both have the same advantages in every respect. I know that is true, although it is sometimes denied by northern people who never were out of their own state. Colored children in Texas have the same educational rights as the white children, but we put them in separate schools and have them taught by colored teachers. Anybody who knows anything about it knows that there can be no injustice in such an arrangement.

MISS MITCHELL'S MAD FREAK.

She Made Violent Love to a School Girl.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—Chief of Police Deitch, of this city, received a telegram from Chief of Police W. C. Davis of Memphis, requesting him to interview S. C. Hubbard, of this city, and learn from him the conduct of Miss Alice Mitchell during her visit here three years ago. A detective detailed for this duty saw Mr. Hubbard this evening. Mr. Hubbard said Miss Mitchell caused his niece, Clara Bailey, then a school girl fifteen years old, but since deceased, so much trouble that Miss Bailey reported the case to him. Miss Mitchell in various ways made magnetic love to Miss Bailey. She would hug and kiss her immoderately and say, "Wouldn't you prefer me to a man for a husband?" In parting she would kiss Miss Bailey and say, "Take this kiss from my lover." The visits of Miss Mitchell had to be forbidden.

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HE BELIEVES IN SEPARATION

Both Races Are Better by Themselves—The Texas School System Operates With This System in View.

S. S. Perry, of Fort Worth, Tex., is a guest at Sweet's. "I tell you Texas is the greatest state in the union," he said, demurely last night, as he looked down at the floor and blushed. "It's not only the greatest state, but it's the richest, and one of the best places that the Almighty ever made. If a man wishes to live—not exist, you understand, but live—Texas is the place for him. He can find all kinds of soil and all variations of climate. He can find all classes of people, from the refined and egotistical graduate of a German university to the humble, lowly-born cowboy, whose only source of pride and gratification lies in the fact that he has planted eighteen fellow steer punchers. Some people imagine that Texas is a wild, untamed locality, where a man's highest ambition is to go out and shoot his next door neighbor before breakfast. They don't seem to realize that we have churches and schools and colleges; that we attend Sunday school, and wear spike tail coats and patent leathers to receptions held in honor to certain people who belong to our set. Texas is the richest state in the union because the state owns all the land. The government doesn't own a foot, unless it has bought it. Our common school fund is the largest of any state in the union. Every other section of state land is set aside for school purposes. The state already has millions of dollars, the interest of which goes to the public schools. The principal cannot be touched.

A SCHOOL FOR EACH RACE.

When we build a school, we always build two. That may seem paradoxical, but we establish one for the whites and one for the darkies. We treat them all alike, but educate them separately. Both have the same advantages in every respect. I know that is true, although it is sometimes denied by northern people who never were out of their own state. Colored children in Texas have the same educational rights as the white children, but we put them in separate schools and have them taught by colored teachers. Anybody who knows anything about it knows that there can be no injustice in such an arrangement.

MISS MITCHELL'S MAD FREAK.

She Made Violent Love to a School Girl.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—Chief of Police Deitch, of this city, received a telegram from Chief of Police W. C. Davis of Memphis, requesting him to interview S. C. Hubbard, of this city, and learn from him the conduct of Miss Alice Mitchell during her visit here three years ago. A detective detailed for this duty saw Mr. Hubbard this evening. Mr. Hubbard said Miss Mitchell caused his niece, Clara Bailey, then a school girl fifteen years old, but since deceased, so much trouble that Miss Bailey reported the case to him. Miss Mitchell in various ways made magnetic love to Miss Bailey. She would hug and kiss her immoderately and say, "Wouldn't you prefer me to a man for a husband?" In parting she would kiss Miss Bailey and say, "Take this kiss from my lover." The visits of Miss Mitchell had to be forbidden.